## The Vowels of English

English vowels are learned by listening and imitating. Vowels are made(produced) by voiced air passing through different mouth shapes; the differences in the shape of the mouth are caused by different positions of the tongue and of the lips. There are 20 vowel sounds in English( 12 vowels, 8 diphthongs) . English vowels can be divided into two types: short vowels( simple vowels), they are seven in number. Long vowels are six in number.
-Why a detailed description of the tongue position for a certain vowel does not really help us to pronounce it well?
-Because it is easy to see and to feel the lip differences, but it is very difficult to see or feel the tongue differences.

## Simple Vowels

They include the following :
/ı/, /e/, / ə/, /æ/, /л/, /б/, /р/
Long Vowels include the following :
/i:/, / 3:/, /土:/, / u:/, / a: /
The following table shows the short and the long vowels .

| Short(simple) | long |
| :---: | :---: |
| /I/ | /i:/ |
| / \%/ | / 3:/ |
| /p/ | /0:/ |
| /\%/ | / u:/ |
| /æ/ | /a: / |
| /e/ | ------ |
| /N/ | ------- |

-When the vowels are followed by a strong consonant, they are shorter than when they are followed by a weak consonant .

The following table shows the differences between /I/ and /i:/

| /I/ | /i:/ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lid-wit-bin-chick-fill-rich-bid-lick- <br> hill-tin-knit-list-rim-bit | /lead-wheat-been-cheek-feel-reach- <br> bead-leak-heel-teen-neat-least-ream- <br> beat |

The following table shows the differences between/æ/and / a: /

| $/ æ /$ | /a:/ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tan-bat-pan-sacks-Dad-mash-bad- <br> lack-Hal-gnat-ram- | Lark-card-dark-last-bark-carp- <br> pass-parched-barn-farm-larks |

The following table shows the differences between/v/ and / $\mathbf{0} / /$

| $/ \mathrm{p} /$ | $/ \mathbf{:} / /$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lock-cod-dock-lost-box-cop-shod- <br> wad-Poll | Shored-cord-ward-Paul- |

The following table shows the differences between $/ \boldsymbol{v} /$ and $/ \mathrm{u}: /$

| $/ v /$ | $/ \mathrm{u}: /$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Should-could-would-look-pull | Shoed-cooed-wooed-Luke-pool |

The following table shows the differences between // $⿰ /$ and / $3: /$

| $/ \partial /$ | $/ 3: / /$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Banana-again-contain-perhaps- <br> entertain-amateur- courageous- <br> obey-allow-amount-adore-annoy- <br> approve-attend-obstruct-achieve- | Purse-heard-perched-permanent- <br> adjourn |

## account-aside-agree-appear-offence-adjourn- see page 84

- The vowel/ $\boldsymbol{\partial}$ is the commonest of the English .It is a short and indistinct when it is not final. In final position, that is before a pause, the vowel/ $\boldsymbol{\partial} /$ more like /^/.
- There are two main difficulties with this vowel: First, to identify it and second, to get the right quality. In the first case, do not be deceived by English spelling ; there is no single letter which always stands for / $\partial /$,so rely on your ear. Second, it is often useful to think of leaving out the vowel altogether where / $\partial /$ comes between consonants. / $\boldsymbol{\partial} /$ occurs in initial, medial, and in final position.

The following table shows the differences between /e/ and / / / /

| $/ \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{LN}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Led-wet-Ben-check-fell-wretch-ten- <br> bet-pen-sex-dead-mesh-bed-hell-net- <br> lest-bet | Ton-but-pun-sucks-dud-mush-bud- <br> luck-hull-nut-lust-rum-cud-duk- <br> bucks-cup |

